

Table 3E.4. Measures of Reliance on Low-Dose Rate vs. High-Dose Rate Herbicides for National Soybeans Over Time (see notes)

Year	Number Low-Dose Chemistry	Reliance on Low-Dose Chemistry	Number High-Dose Chemistry	Reliance on High-Dose Chemistry
2016	21	79.3%	8	113.0%
2015 *	21	79.3%	8	113.0%
2014	22	73.0%	7	109.5%
2013	22	66.7%	7	107.9%
2012 *	20	60.4%	6	105.4%
2011	21	53.8%	8	104.2%
2010	21	47.2%	8	103.0%
2009	21	40.6%	8	101.8%
2008	21	34.0%	8	100.7%
2007	21	27.5%	8	99.5%
2006 *	16	18.9%	5	98.3%
2005 *	12	21.5%	4	93.2%
2004 *	13	21.8%	6	90.6%
2003	17	28.4%	6	87.5%
2002 *	17	34.0%	6	87.4%
2001 *	11	33.3%	5	14.4%
2000 *	11	52.1%	4	8.0%
1999 *	13	56.0%	5	7.1%
1998 *	13	74.9%	5	26.0%
1997 *	11	98.0%	4	36.0%
1996 *	9	108.0%	3	37.0%
1995 *	10	116.0%	2	11.0%
1994 *	10	118.0%	2	15.0%
1993 *	9	89.0%	2	15.0%
1992 *	8	79.0%	2	15.0%
1991 *	5	64.0%	2	20.0%
1990 *	4	37.8%	4	26.1%
1982 *			8	51.4%
1971 *			11	37.0%

Notes:

1. For pesticide active ingredients sold in more than one chemical form, and surveyed separately by the USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), data on percent acres treated, number of acres treated, and pounds applied are the sum across all forms of the chemical. Rates of application and number of applications are averages across each form of the pesticide, weighted by shares of total acres treated.

2. For years not surveyed by NASS, values are interpolated between the nearest two years with reported values. Values between the last surveyed year and 2016 are extrapolated assuming no change in rate of application, number of applications, or percent acres treated.

* Denotes the years that were surveyed by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS).